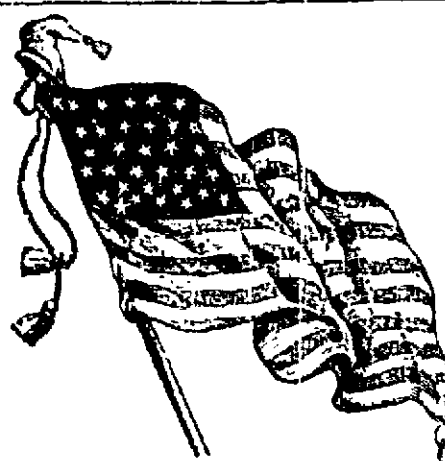


The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAYTON'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the free but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS,

I. O. SLOAN,

OF Rock County.

FOR SENATOR,

WM. A. LAWRENCE,

County Ticket.

FOR SHERIFF,

REUBEN T. PEMBERTON, of Johnston.

CLERK OF THE COURT,

LEVI ALDEN, of Janesville.

REGISTER OF DEEDS,

C. C. KEELER, of Beloit.

THESAUURER,

S. HOLDREGE, JR., of Magnolia.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

JOHN R. BENNETT, of Janesville.

CLERK OF THE BOARD,

S. L. JAMES, of Beloit.

SURVEYOR,

S. D. LOCKE, of Johnston.

CORONER,

S. C. BURNHAM, of Janesville.

SUPERVISOR AT LARGE,

WM. A. NORTON, of Center.

Alleged Suspension of the Constitution.

The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, in regard to all persons guilty of treason or disloyal practices, does not suspend it in relation to other matters. But the Milwaukee News insists that the habeas corpus no longer exists in this country. The truth is, it applies to every case now that it did before the war. The President has suspended it only as to matters growing out of the rebellion, which he has a perfect right to do under the constitution. The same paper reiterates, daily, that "the constitution is suspended," also. This is equally false. The constitution remains in its full force as ever. It was never intended by the framers of the constitution that a rebellion should be suppressed by the civil courts, or that a war should be carried on by marshals or sheriffs and their deputies. This is preposterous. The constitution gives the whole management of our wars into the hands of the President, who is the commander-in-chief of the army and navy—made so by the constitution itself. Treason, while actual war exists, must be punished under military law. It would be idle to arrest a traitor and turn him over to the civil courts, and submit to its delays, and the inconveniences of a trial by jury. A court martial to try officers for offenses against military law, cannot now be held without taking so many officers to form the court, as to prejudice the service. There is no danger to any truly loyal man from the partial suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and those who cry out against this perfectly constitutional and necessary act, instinctively feel that they are in danger, because they know themselves and what is in their hearts. That is the trouble with them, and nothing else.

THE WHEAT TRADE IN CHICAGO.—The Tribune publishes a statement of the receipts of wheat in that city during the month of September in 1860, '61 and '62. It shows that 3,173,400 bushels were received in 1860; in 1861, 2,987,412 bushels; in 1862, 1,735,536 bushels. This is a falling off of 1,261,876 bushels from last year, while the amount this year is only about one half as great as in 1860. On the 30th of September in 1860, the price of No. 1 spring was 96c87; in 1861, 76c47; in 1862, 91c22. The 1st of September the price was 89c93 in '60; 63c64 in '61; and 53c91 in '62.

FARM MORTGAGE SETTLEMENT.—We find a statement in some of our exchanges that the mortgagees on the line of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad are about to effect a settlement of their mortgages in a manner satisfactory to all concerned, and that if this can be accomplished near \$1,000,000 in controversy will be forever put at rest. We sincerely hope this may be so.

We are informed by a leading mortgagee in this county that a large amount of indebtedness has already been settled by a payment of 25 per cent on the mortgages and a surrender of the stock held by the mortgagees.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided, upon inquiry, that a person whose occupation is that of a retail dealer, may under his license sell by the piece or original package to a customer, but if he sell by the piece or original package to those who sell again, he is liable as a wholesale dealer. A wholesale's license costs \$50; a retailer's \$10.

Postmaster General Blair has written a letter to Frederick Douglass, at Rochester, New York, inviting his co-operation in the new Central American Colonization scheme. The distinguished black republic, respectfully declining the invitation.

Hon. R. Spaulding, of Cleveland, Ohio, is nominated for Congress by the republicans of his district. He has been Judge in the Supreme Court of the State for many years.

CAMP BATES, O., Sept. 29, 1862.
Messrs. Editors:—The bustle and hurry incident to a settlement in a new camp, where everything was to be done, has precluded the possibility of furnishing you with even a scribble until the present time. At this late day I could say but little that would be of interest to general readers, as the newspapers and private correspondence have furnished them with every item of interest, and I will not recapitulate events, the details of which might weary your readers.

We had a glad adieu to Camp Randall one week ago last Wednesday morning. Early in the morning, and before the regiment was ready to march, many of the citizens of Madison and friends of the soldiers from the country were on the ground, and when we marched to the cars the sidewalks were crowded with those who had come to take leave of friends, and bid a God-speed to the gallant Twenty-Third.

The train was waiting for us, and we were soon on our way to "Dixie." The men were in excellent spirits, and every arrangement was made to render the trip pleasant and agreeable. From Madison we proceeded directly to Chicago, en route for Cincinnati. We reached Chicago at sundown. Here we changed cars, marching from the depot of the Chicago & North-western road to the depot of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana road. The marching, both by flank and by file, was said by the citizens to be better than that of any regiment that had previously marched through the city. We reached Toledo early the next morning. Here we again changed cars, and after breakfast resumed our journey, with the promise of a good dinner at Columbus. The changed appearance of the country made our trip through the Buckeye State more than usually interesting, and though Columbus was not reached by noon, none seemed weary or impatient. The afternoon wore away quickly, and at evening we arrived at Columbus, as hungry and dirty as a day's starvation and a continual flood of dust could make us.

The feast that had been promised us here proved no better than the common rations. This fact, together with the marked indifference with which the officers and men were treated, forced us to the conclusion that the patriotism of the capital city of Ohio was not of the highest order. Leaving Columbus, we proceeded directly to Cincinnati, where we arrived the next morning at sunrise. In spite of the fatigue of the journey, the men were in fine spirits and unexceptional good health. Marching into the city we were treated to a plain but good breakfast, to which we did ample justice. We remained in the city the whole day. The citizens were kind and hospitable, and gave us every assurance of a hearty welcome. At five o'clock we marched across the river into Kentucky, and camped on a hill three miles from Cincinnati. Here the officers and men slept on the bare ground, without tents, and barely enough covering to protect them from the night air. Col. Guppy sleeping on the protected side of a rail fence. But "nature's sweet restorer" proved no myth to us, and we crept from the bushes the next morning refreshed with a good night's sleep. After breakfast we marched to our present quarters, five miles from Cincinnati, and camped in a peach orchard on the farm of a wealthy Union man, from whom our camp receives its name.

We are still without our tents and the men are exposed to a scorching sun during the day, and the cold air at night. The exposure is not without its effect upon the regiment. As many as twenty-five men are in the hospital and many more on the "sick list." None of these, however, are severe cases, and at present all are doing well. We have dress parade every day, but the unevenness of the ground will not admit of battalion drill. Last Tuesday we were ordered out for general inspection by acting Brigadier General Vanue. The conduct of the regiment must have been creditable as General Vanue told Colonel Guppy, after inspection, that he ought to be proud of his regiment.

We have seen much that is grand, and much that is hard to comprehend since we came to Kentucky, but the "cap of the climax" was the "grand review" of Friday last. The object of the review seemed to be to ascertain how much unnecessary marching and labor the men could undergo, and give ambitious officials a chance for display. Early in the morning the regiment was marched by a circuitous route to a level piece of ground south of Cincinnati where the review was to take place. It was noon before the regiments were all on the ground, and two o'clock when the review commenced. I suppose in a military point of view the scene was grand, and I have no doubt that the Cincinnati papers will make a brilliant affair of it, and ascribe great honors to certain individuals with "shoulder straps," so I will not say that the result of this war does not depend upon just such reviews. General H. Clay Smith was commanding officer at the review; he rode once along the lines, Colonel Vanue taking the immediate command.

We have not been able to learn the exact locality of the enemy, but it is currently reported that he is in force only ten miles from this point. The pickets from our camp report the outposts driven in last Friday night, and rumors are in circulation to-day that the rebels surprised and captured fifty of our men a few miles from here yesterday, but the report is probably without foundation. The work of fortifying is going on rapidly around the city, and with the eighty thousand men said to be in and about Cincinnati, the inhabitants feel perfectly secure. There are and have been but few secessionists here; the city has for some time been under martial law and the few that were here have "skedaddled" to more congenial quarters. Apples, peaches, plums, grapes, &c., are abundant, and provisions of all kinds seem to be plenty. The great consideration is water, some of this is

procured from springs and wells in the vicinity, but most of it is brought from the river two miles from here, and of course is very warm and not very palatable to men accustomed to drinking the pure cold water of Wisconsin. But the drum beats for drill and I must close. Yours, &c., S. B. B.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.

The Washington National Republican says: "Gen. McClellan was in town on Tuesday."
The Republican also says: "Heavy firing was heard yesterday in the direction of Leesburg. It was sharp and rapid. Cause unknown."
The Baltimore American says: "The Monitor has been towed up the Chesapeake, probably to Washington."

New York, Oct. 2.
An army correspondent says: "There must be fighting again before many days in the northeastern part of Virginia, unless the rebels relinquish their position at Winchester, without waiting for us to throw down the gauntlet. It is impossible to subside the army they claim to have there, without possessing more facilities to receive supplies. I believe it may safely be promised that they will not stand about Winchester in force, because of our threatening attitude in a locality of which they are very tenacious."

Yesterday two rebels, who had been confined at Fort Delaware, took the oath of allegiance and were sent to Philadelphia and made application for admission as privates in Colonel Segerbath's regiment. They state that at least 150,000 rebels entered Maryland, but not more than half of them were brought into action, owing to fatigue, want of provisions, sickness, &c.

Cairo, October 2.
Special to Chicago Journal.—The Kansas, which arrived here last night from Memphis, reports the guerrillas thick between New Madrid and Memphis. They were deterred from firing upon us by the ground gun also carried, and which also was fully prepared to use.

The people along the river profess to deprecate the system of warfare, and petitioned Jeff. Davis to put a stop to it.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Wilkes' Spirit of the Times for next Saturday contains Gen. Hooker's report of the battle of Williamsburg, there published for the first time. The report makes some startling complaints about the failure to furnish needed reinforcements in that battle, and adds: "History will not be believed when it is told that the noble officers and men of my division were permitted to carry on this unequal struggle from morning until night, unaided, in the presence of more than 30,000 troops, with arms in their hands. Nevertheless it is true."

Louisville, Oct. 2.
The Journal is informed of a sharp skirmish last night with Gen. Sill's advance, 2,900 rebel cavalry at Floyd's Fork, the enemy being posted on a surrounding hill. We repulsed them; they returned. We then brought our artillery against them when they again fled. We captured in an old house in that vicinity, 40,000 rounds of ammunition.

Heavy musketry firing was heard on the Shelbyville road, sixteen miles distant, at 9 o'clock this morning. The result is unknown.

The Journal also says a skirmish took place this morning, five miles distant, on the Bardstown road. The rebels were repulsed. Our loss is twenty-five in killed and wounded.

Gen. Q. W. Morgan, with his whole force from Cumberland Gap, has reached the Ohio river opposite Portsmouth, at the mouth of the Scioto river.

Cannonading has been heard to-day near Mount Washington, in the vicinity of Salt River.

The rebels evacuated Shelbyville last night, first compelling storekeepers to receive Confederate scrip in payment for what they wanted. At Paris, Ky., all the storekeepers, except two seceders, sent their goods away.

The rebels prepared of the two supplies of blankets, paying in Confederate scrip. The blankets given out, they insisted on cutting up the storekeepers' carpets for blankets. These seceder storekeepers declined receiving Confederate scrip for the carpets, when they were arrested and put in jail for discrediting Confederate money.

We learn that Kirby Smith has been playing the same game upon several seceder storekeepers at Lexington.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.

The following is the address to the President of the United States, adopted at a meeting of governors of the loyal states, to take measures for the more active support of the government, held at Altoona, Pennsylvania, Sept. 24, 1862:
"After nearly one year and a half spent in a contest with an armed and gigantic rebellion against the national government of the United States, the duty and purpose of the people of the loyal states continue, and must always remain, as they were at its origin, namely—to restore and perpetuate the authority of this government and the life of the nation, no matter what consequences are involved in restoring the republic, preserving the institutions of democracy, and justifying the hopes and toils of our fathers, shall not fail to be performed, and we pledge, without hesitation, to the President of the United States, the most loyal and cordial support hereafter, as heretofore, in the exercise of the functions of his great office. We recognize in him the chief executive magistrate of the nation, the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, their responsible and constitutional head, whose rights of authority and power, as well as the constitutional power of congress, must be vigorously and religiously guarded and preserved as the condition on which alone our form of government and the constitutional rights and liberties of the people themselves can be saved from the wreck of anarchy, or from the gulf of despotism."
"The submission to the laws which may have been, or which may be duly enacted, and to the lawful orders of the president, co-operating always in our own sphere in the national government, we mean to continue in the most vigorous exercise of our lawful and proper powers, contending against treason, rebellion, and the public enemies, and whether in public life or in private station, supporting the arms of the Union until its cause shall conquer, until final victory shall perch upon the vanquished, and the rebel flag shall yield a dutiful, firm and unconditional submission; and impressed with the conviction that an army of reserve ought, until the war shall end, to be constantly kept on foot, to be raised, armed and equipped and trained at home, and ready for emergencies, we respectfully

fully ask the president to call for such a force of volunteers for one year's service, of not less than 100,000 in the aggregate, the quota of each state to be raised after it shall have filled its quotas of the requisitions already made for volunteers and militia."
We believe that this will be a measure of military prudence, while it would greatly promote the military education of the people.

We hail with heartfelt gratitude and encouragement the proclamation of the President, issued on the 22d of September, declaring emancipation from their bondage all persons held to service or labor as slaves in the rebel states who are in rebellion and shall last until the first of January. The right of any person to retain authority to compel any portion of the subjects of the national government to rebel against it, or to maintain its enemies, implies in those who are allowed the possession of such authority to rebel themselves, and therefore the right to establish martial law or military government in a state or territory in rebellion, implies the right and the duty of the government to liberate the minds of all persons living therein, by appropriate proclamation and assurance of protection, in order that all who are capable, intellectually and morally, of loyalty and obedience, may not be forced into treason as the willing tools of rebellious traitors.

To have continued indefinitely the most efficient cause, support and stay of the rebellion, would have been in our judgment unjust to the people whose treasure and lives are made willing sacrifices on the altar of patriotism, would have discriminated against the wife who is compelled to surrender her husband, against the parent who is to surrender his child to the hardships of the camp and the perils of the battle, and in favor of rebel masters permitted to retain their slaves. It would be a final decision, alike against humanity, justice, the right and dignity of the government and against a sound and wise policy. The decision of the president to strike at the root of the rebellion will lend new vigor to the efforts, and now life and hope to the hearts of the people. Cordially tendering to the president our respectful assurances of personal and official confidence, we trust and believe that the policy now inaugurated will be crowned with success, and will give speedily and triumphantly victories over our enemies, and secure to the nation and people the blessings and favor of Almighty God.

We believe that the blood of the heroes who have already fallen and those who may yet give up their lives to their country, will not have been shed in vain. The splendid valor of our soldiers, their patient endurance, their manly patriotism, and their devotion to duty, demands from us and from all their countrymen the homage of the sincerest gratitude, and the pledge of our constant reinforcement and support.

A just regard to these brave men whom we have contributed to place in the field, and for the importance of the duties which may lawfully pertain to us hereafter, has called us into friendly conference, and now presenting to our national chief magistrate this conclusion of our deliberations, we devote ourselves to our country's service and will surround the President with the fidelity and zeal of the loyal states and people will always assure him that he will be constantly sustained in pursuing with vigor this war for the preservation of the national life and the hopes of humanity. [Signed,]

A. G. CURTIS,
JOHN A. ANDREW,
RICHARD YATES,
ISAAC WASHINGTON, JR.,
JEWELL SARGENT,
SAMUEL J. KINGWOOD,
O. P. MORRIS, by D. H. Rose
his representative,
WM. SUMNER,
F. H. PIERCE,
DAVID TOWN,
N. S. BURN,
ASTOR BLISS,
Headquarters Army of Potomac,
October 2, 1862.

President Lincoln arrived at Harper's Ferry on a special train from Washington yesterday afternoon. He was met by Maj. Kipp and Capt. Sumner and escorted to Gen. Sumner's headquarters. The President was accompanied by Gen. McClellan and members of his staff, marshal of the District of Columbia, president of the Baltimore & Ohio road, and several other gentlemen. At Sumner's headquarters he was met by McClellan. After a cordial interview, the President, accompanied by McClellan, Sumner, and a brilliant cavalcade, composed of division and brigade generals, with members of their staffs, went to review Sumner's army corps, on Bolivar Heights. The troops presented a fine appearance, and greeted the President and McClellan with great enthusiasm. The President also visited the ruins of the railroad bridge and government buildings at Harper's Ferry, when he returned to Bolivar Heights, and passed the night with Sumner.

This morning the president, accompanied by Sumner and other generals, visited the corps on Loudon and Maryland heights, and rode over the ground where the troops surrendered. At noon he left Harper's Ferry and rode over to McClellan's headquarters. During the afternoon McClellan conducted the president over Antietam battlefield, accompanied by a brilliant array of officers, including McClellan's staff. The president manifested the greatest interest in everything connected with our recent victory. In the evening he returned to McClellan's headquarters, where he was serenaded by the band of the 2d cavalry. To-morrow he will review the troops of the army of the Potomac. Saturday he will return to Washington by special train via Frederick. The president is in excellent health and spirits, and highly pleased with the good condition of the troops.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

DETROIT, Oct. 2.

The union state convention at Jackson, yesterday, nominated Byron G. Stout, of Oakland county, for governor, and full state ticket.

New York, Oct. 3.
A Washington special says a rebel deserter, direct from Winchester, says there are very few rebels there, that their main body is at Martinsburg. A Union surgeon just returned from the Upper Potomac confirms this statement, and adds that the enemy are sending away sick and wounded soldiers, and are stripping them of clothes and shoes for the use of the able-bodied who remain in the ranks. Hooker has so far recovered that he is in readiness to assume command whenever directed. Harney has been assigned to a command in the west. Among the men who are heartily in favor of the President's proclamation as a military means of suppressing the rebellion and most vigorous measures for crushing treason everywhere, are Hon. Joseph Eliot and P. B. Cushing, of New York.

New York, Oct. 3.
A large meeting was held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, last night, to hear Hon. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, on the rebellion. His speech was highly interesting, and met with the approbation of the audience. He goes for making war in earnest.

Det. Oct. 2.
A large building in West Newton, known as the silk factory, owned by Mr. Towne of Philadelphia, destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$20,000. Insured \$15,000. Stevens & Co.'s flannel factory at Haver-

hill, was damaged by fire last night to the extent of \$12,000.

New York, Oct. 3.
A Cincinnati letter gives a list of 19 gunboats, one and two guns each, on the Ohio and above that port, under the command of Com. Dudley.

A Louisville dispatch of the 2d says: 500 prisoners taken by Roseau's division have arrived from Middletown. Our army is drawn up in line of battle 25 miles distant on the Bardstown Pike. Heavy skirmishing going on. Look out for news to-morrow. Roseau's division has had an engagement.

New York, Oct. 3.
A Washington letter to the Commercial records several rumors as to the cause of the President's visit to McClellan, among others that he intends to detach one of the latter's officers for an important duty, indicating Burnside. The same letter says: It is believed that very important dispatches have been sent abroad during the present week, including copies of an intercepted letter from Jeff. Davis to Sidel, announcing his intention to capture Washington and make it the capital of the Confederate States, written about the time Lee crossed the Potomac.

St. Louis, Oct. 3.
Advices received at headquarters from Gen. Schofield, state that an engagement had taken place at Neosho, between the Kansas troops under Col. Solomon and a superior force of rebels. The number on each side was small, and the loss trivial. The Kansas troops were obliged to retire, leaving the field to the enemy. Solomon's force was about 1000 men.

New York, Oct. 4.
Flour market 5c better with good inquiry—5,30c, 5,45c super western, 5,70c, 6,05c common to medium extra western.
Wheat market dull, and prices slightly favor the buyer—1,11c, 1,17c Chicago spring, 1,15c, 1,19c Milwaukee club, 1,20c, 1,23c number Iowa, 1,26c, 1,30c winter red western, 1,30c, 1,32c number Michigan. Corn market dull, 58c, 60c. Oats unchanged.
American gold, 1,22c.

The New Ironclads Ready for Action—The Iron-Clad Fleet.

Fortress Monroe, Sept. 27.
The New Ironclads, Capt. Turner, having received her masts at Philadelphia, returned to the roads last evening, and this morning proceeded to Newport News. Her anchorage is not far from the grand old frigate Minnesota, right off the point, at the mouth of James river. The Merrimack, at any time it may select. The Monitor, Minnesota and New Ironclads may safely be trusted in any emergency.

On the passage from Philadelphia the New Ironclads encountered very rough weather, and had a good test of her seagoing qualities, which I understand Captain Turner to say proved to be of the first order. Though she cannot be classed as a fast sailer, yet her speed is fair and trustworthy. On the whole, this iron-clad is a success, and at present is probably equal to anything that floats.

By the commencement of the New-Year, I understand, the number of iron-clads which will be in commission in our navy will be about fifteen; and by the time the year closes, the number, even if only present plans are carried out, will be increased to not less than forty; which probably will be greater than all the iron-clads of the rest of the world.

Such arguments against intervention as this simple statement affords, are so far more potent than any ever penned by ministers or diplomats.

THE GOVERNORS IN WASHINGTON.—A

Washington correspondent says:
The assemblage of so many of the executives of the states naturally led to much curiosity to see them, inasmuch as they do not come to Washington every day. Governors Andrews, of Massachusetts, and Curtis, of Pennsylvania, were conspicuous. Yates, the energetic executive of Illinois, attracted much attention. Sprague, of Rhode Island, is well known, and his movements are always an object of interest. He and Salomon, of Wisconsin, attracted attention from their young and vigorous looks. They are probably the two youngest governors in the Union. Salomon, though not so well known, is a man of decidedly fine appearance, and created a very favorable impression. He is tall of stature, black hair and mustache, with an exceeding fine physique. As is known, he is of German birth, but speaks English with much fluency. He was accompanied by his interesting lady.

Gov. Salomon was the guest of General Schurz while in Washington.

A boy twelve years of age, named Hurd, escaped from the Indian attack on a settlement near Lake St. Cloud, Minnesota, and actually carried and led his baby brother, two years old, for sixty miles, to New Ulm, the nearest settlement. These "lakes in the wood" were fourteen days in making the journey, subsisting on wild fruits and roots. The mother of the heroic children has since been rescued and re-united to them.

Peaches are so plenty and command such unremunerative prices, near Rochester, N. Y., that farmers prefer to feed them to the swine, rather than bring them to the market.

Colonel Billy Wilson, of the "Egin Zouaves," or Thieves' Regiment, of New York, is now in command at Pensacola. His troops enjoy good health, and are in a high state of discipline.

The Chicago Evening Journal appears in a new dress. It looks well, and as a newspaper is conducted with industry and enterprise.

RACINE COUNTY MILITIA ROLL.—The whole number enrolled in Racine county is 4,578; volunteers 1,070; exemptions 764; subject to draft 2,761.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.—Members of Congress are to be elected this fall in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Delaware, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, and Wisconsin.

The number subject to draft by counties in Indiana is 173,178. The whole number of volunteers in that state is 100,277. The present number in service is 43,041.

Gen. JOE JOHNSTON.—The report that the rebel Gen. Joseph E. Johnston had died of his wounds is contradicted by the following note from "Dixie" to the Grenada Appeal, dated Richmond, the 8th ult.:

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was at church yesterday, looking marvellous well. There is a rumor that he will be sent to take command of Daggle's army in a few days. I merely give you the rumor, without comment as to its probability.

When your wife is silent, hold the baby for her. Perhaps it is as much as she can do to hold her tongue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Assessor's Notice.

U. S. ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, 2d DIST. WY.
JANESVILLE, September 30th, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have been appointed assistant assessors under the United States Revenue Law, for the county of Rock:

Wm. A. Lawrence of Janesville, for the towns of Janesville, Fulton, Harmony, Lima and Milton, and the city of Janesville.
J. M. Wheeler of Beloit, for the towns of Turtle and Beloit, and the city of Beloit.
J. L. Thomas of Newark, for the towns of Avon, Newark, Plymouth, Rock and Spring Valley.
L. M. Hammond of Clinton, for the towns of Clinton, Bradford, Johnston and La Prairie.
Jacob West of Kewaunee, for the towns of Center, Magnolia, Porter and Union.

The annexed list of trades and professions are subject to a license tax, and are required by the law to obtain this license immediately under penalty of having the amount of tax for each license increased three fold. The application for license must be made to the assistant assessor of the division in which the trade or profession is sought to be prosecuted. Blank forms of application may be obtained of the assistant assessor.

Apothecaries, \$10; Auctioneers, \$20; Bankers, \$100; Billiard Rooms and Bowling Allys, for each Table and Alley, \$5; Brokers of over 100 barrels \$25, less than 100 barrels, \$25; Cattle Agents, \$10; Confectioners, \$10; Circuits, \$50; Claim Agents, \$10; Coal Oil Dealers, \$20; Dealers in Real Estate, \$10; Druggists, \$10; Grocers, \$10; Hardware Dealers, \$10; Hotel, according to their class, from \$25 to \$200; House and vessel carrying passengers, \$25; Jugglers, \$10; Lawyers, \$50; Livery Stable Keepers, \$10; Manufacturers, \$10; Patent Agents, \$10; Pawnbrokers, \$10; Pedlars, according to their class, from \$5 to \$50; Physicians, \$10; Receipts of Epileptic Liquors, of 500 barrels or fractional part thereof, \$25; Retail Dealers, according to their class, from \$10 to \$50; Soap Makers, \$10; Surgeons, \$10; Tailor Clothiers, \$10; Theaters, \$100; Tobacco dealers, \$10; Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, \$50; Wholesale Dealers in Liquors, \$100; Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods, \$100.

All manufacturers of articles subject to tax, must give notice immediately to the assistant assessor of the division in which the manufacture is located. Blank forms for said notice can be obtained at this office, or of either of the assistant assessors.

DAVID ATWOOD,

Assessor of 2d Dist. Wisconsin.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

WE have made arrangements by which we shall be able to furnish either in large or small quantities, all the Internal Revenue stamps required under the New Tax Law, at such rates as they are issued by the department.

MOSELEY & BROTHER.

October 24, 1862.

Ladies of Janesville!

For the benefit of the Ladies Hospital Relief Society, on

Tuesday Evening, October 7th.

Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock. Curtain to the side clock. Tickets 25c. Children's Tickets 15c.

KEROSENE LAMPS.

KEROSENE Lamps, embracing almost every variety and style, at

Very Low Prices,

at the sign of the

GOLDEN MOUNTAIN,

East side of Main street.

Call at the Store of

RICE, GAUL & RICE,

and see the best assortment of

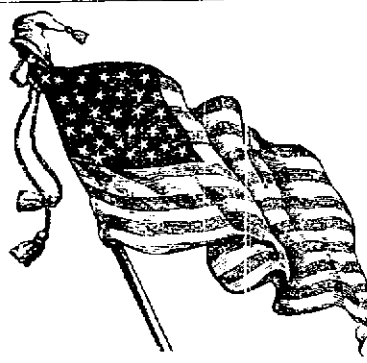
HOOP SKIRTS

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Friday Evening, Oct. 3, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the free but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS,
I. O. SLOAN,
of Rock County.

FOR SENATOR,
WM. A. LAWRENCE,
of Rock County.

County Ticket.

FOR SHERRIFF,
REUBEN T. PEMBERT, of Johnson.

CLERK OF THE COURT,
LEVI ALDEN, of Janesville.

REGISTER OF DEEDS,
C. C. KEELER, of Beloit.

THESAUER,
S. HOLDREDGE, JR., of Magnolia.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN R. BENNETT, of Janesville.

CLERK OF THE BOARD,
S. L. JAMES, of Beloit.

SURVEYOR,
S. D. LOCKE, of Johnson.

CORONER,
S. C. BURNHAM, of Janesville.

SUPERVISOR AT LARGE,
WM. A. NORTON, of Canton.

Alleged Suspension of the Constitution.

The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, in regard to all persons guilty of treason or disloyal practices, does not suspend it in relation to other matters. But the Milwaukee News insists that the habeas corpus no longer exists in this country. The truth is, it applies to every case now that it did before the war. The President has suspended it only as to matters growing out of the rebellion, which he has a perfect right to do under the constitution. The same paper reiterates, daily, that "the constitution is suspended," also. This is equally false. The constitution remains in as full force as ever. It was never intended by the framers of the constitution that a rebellion should be suppressed by the civil courts, or that a war should be carried on by marshals or sheriffs and their deputies. This is preposterous. The constitution gives the whole management of our wars into the hands of the President, who is the commander-in-chief of the army and navy—made so by the constitution itself. Treason, while actual war exists, must be punished under military law. It would be idle to arrest a traitor and turn him over to the civil courts, and submit to its delays, and the inconveniences of a trial by jury. A court martial to try officers for offenses against military law, cannot now be held without taking so many officers to form the court, as to prejudice the service. There is no danger to any truly loyal man from the partial suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and those who cry out against this perfectly constitutional and necessary act, instinctively feel that they are in danger, because they know themselves and what is in their hearts. That is the trouble with them, and nothing else.

THE WHEAT TRADE IN CHICAGO.—The Tribune publishes a statement of the receipts of wheat in that city during the month of September in 1860, '61 and '62. It shows that 3,475,400 bushels were received in 1860; in 1861, 2,937,412 bushels; in 1862, 1,735,356 bushels. This is a falling off of 1,261,876 bushels from last year, while the amount this year is only about one half as great as in 1860. On the 30th of September in 1860, the price of No. 1 spring was 90a87; in 1861, 76a77; in 1862, 91a92. The 1st of September the price was 89a93 in '60; 61a64 in '61; and 53a94 in '62.

FARM MORTGAGE SETTLEMENT.—We find a statement in some of our exchanges that the mortgagees on the line of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad are about to effect a settlement of their mortgages in a manner satisfactory to all concerned, and that if this can be accomplished, near \$1,000,000 in controversy will forever be put at rest. We sincerely hope this may be so.

We are informed by a leading mortgagee in this country that a large amount of indebtedness has already been settled by a payment of 25 per cent on the mortgages and a surrender of the stock held by the mortgagees.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided, upon inquiry, that a person whose occupation is that of a retail dealer, may under his license sell by the piece or original package to a customer, but if he sell by the piece or original package to those who sell again, he is liable as a wholesale dealer. A wholesaler's license costs \$50; a retailer's \$10.

Postmaster General Blair has written a letter to Frederick Douglass, at Rochester, New York, inviting his co-operation in the new Central American Colonization scheme. The distinguished black replies, respectfully declining the invitation.

Hon. R. Spaulding, of Cleveland, Ohio, is nominated for Congress by the republicans of his district. He has been Judge in the Supreme Court of the State for many years.

Continued from the Daily Gazette.

From the Twenty-Third Regiment.

CAMP BATES, Oct. 29, 1862.
MESSRS. EDITORS:—The bustle and hurry incident to a settlement in a new camp, where everything was to be done, has precluded the possibility of furnishing you with even a scribble until the present time. At this late day I could say but little that would be of interest to general readers, as the newspapers and private correspondence have furnished them with every item of interest, and I will not recapitulate events, the details of which might weary your readers.

We bade a glad adieu to Camp Randall one week ago last Wednesday morning. Early in the morning, and before the regiment was ready to march, many of the citizens of Madison and friends of the soldiers from the country were on the ground, and when we marched to the cars the sidewalks were crowded with those who had come to take leave of friends, and bid a God-speed to the gallant Twenty-Third.

The train was waiting for us, and we were soon on our way to "Dixie." The men were in excellent spirits, and every arrangement was made to render the trip pleasant and agreeable. From Madison we proceeded directly to Chicago, en route for Cincinnati. We reached Chicago at sundown. Here we changed cars, marching from the depot of the Chicago & North-western road to the depot of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana road. The marching, both by flank and by file, was said by the citizens to be better than that of any regiment that had previously marched through the city. We reached Toledo early the next morning. Here we again changed cars, and after breakfast resumed our journey, with the promise of a good dinner at Columbus. The changed appearance of the country made our trip through the Buckeye State more than usually interesting, and though Columbus was not reached by noon, none seemed weary or impatient. The afternoon wore away quickly, and at evening we arrived at Columbus, as hungry and dirty as a day's starvation and a continual flood of dust could make us.

The feast that had been promised us here proved no better than the common rations. This fact, together with the marked indifference with which the officers and men were treated, forced us to the conclusion that the patriotism of the capital city of Ohio was not of the highest order. Leaving Columbus, we proceeded directly to Cincinnati, where we arrived the next morning at sunrise. In spite of the fatigue of the journey, the men were in fine spirits and unexceptionable good health. Marching into the city we were treated to a plain but good breakfast, to which we were amply justified, for we had been on the march since the previous evening. We remained in the city the whole day. The citizens were kind and hospitable, and gave us every assurance of a hearty welcome. At five o'clock we marched across the river into Kentucky, and camped on a hill three miles from Cincinnati. Here the officers and men slept on the bare ground, without tents, and barely enough covering to protect them from the night air, Col. Guppy sleeping on the protected side of a rail fence. But "nature's sweet restorer" proved no myth to us, and we crept from the bushes the next morning refreshed with a good night's sleep. After breakfast we marched to our present quarters, five miles from Cincinnati, and camped in a peach orchard on the farm of a wealthy Union man, from whom our camp receives its name.

We are still without our tents and the men are exposed to a scorching sun during the day, and the cold air at night. The exposure is not without its effect upon the regiment. As many as twenty-five men are in the hospital and many more on the "sick list." None of these, however, are severe cases, and at present all are doing well. We have dress parade every day, but the unevenness of the ground will not admit of battalion drill. Last Tuesday we were ordered out for general inspection by acting Brigadier General Vanue. The conduct of the regiment must have been creditable as General Vanue told Colonel Guppy, after inspection, that he ought to be proud of his regiment.

We have seen much that is grand, and much that is hard to comprehend since we came to Kentucky, but the "cap of the climax" was the "grand review" of Friday last. The object of the review seemed to be to ascertain how much unnecessary marching and labor the men could undergo, and give ambitious officials a chance for display. Early in the morning the regiment was marched by a circuitous route to a level piece of ground south of Cincinnati where the review was to take place. It was noon before the regiments were all on the ground, and two o'clock when the review commenced. I suppose in a military point of view the scene was grand, and I have no doubt that the Cincinnati papers will make a brilliant affair of it, and ascribe great honors to certain individuals with "shoulder straps," so I will not say that the result of this war does not depend upon just such reviews. General H. Clay Smith was commanding officer at the review; he rode once along the lines, Colonel Vanue taking the immediate command.

We have not been able to learn the exact locality of the enemy, but it is currently reported that he is in force only ten miles from this point. The pickets from our camp report the outposts driven in last Friday night, and rumors are in circulation to-day that the rebels surprised and captured fifty of our men a few miles from here yesterday, but the report is probably without foundation. The work of fortifying is going on rapidly around the city, and with the eighty thousand men said to be in and about Cincinnati, the inhabitants feel perfectly secure. There are and have been but few secessionists here; the city has for some time been under martial law and the few that were here have "skedaddled" to more congenial quarters. Apples, peaches, plums, grapes, &c., are abundant, and provisions of all kinds seem to be plenty. The great consideration is water, some of this is

procured from springs and wells in the vicinity, but most of it is brought from the river two miles from here, and of course is very warm and not very palatable to men accustomed to drinking the pure cold water of Wisconsin. But the drum beats for drill and I must close. Yours, &c., S. B. B.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.
The Washington National Republican says: "Gen. McClellan was in town on Tuesday."
The Republican also says: "Heavy firing was heard yesterday in the direction of Leesburg. It was sharp and rapid. Cause unknown."
The Baltimore American says: "The Monitor has been towed up the Chesapeake, probably to Washington."

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.
An army correspondent says: "There must be fighting again before many days in the northeastern part of Virginia, unless the rebels relinquish their position at Winchester, without waiting for us to throw down the gauntlet. It is impossible to have the army they claim to have there, without possessing more facilities to receive supplies. I believe it may safely be predicted that they will not stand about Winchester in force, because of our threatening attitude in a locality of which they are very jealous."
Yesterday two rebels, who had been confined at Fort Delaware, took the oath of allegiance and were sent to Philadelphia and made application for admission as privates in Colonel Segerbark's regiment. They state that at least 150,000 rebels entered Maryland, but not more than half of them were brought into action, owing to fatigue, want of provisions, sickness, &c.

CATRO, October 2.
Special to Chicago Journal.—The Eugene, which arrived here last night from Memphis, reports the guerrilla thick between New Madrid and Memphis. The rebels were deterred from firing upon her by the 6-pound gun she carried, and which she was fully prepared to use.
The people along the river profess to deprecate the system of warfare, and petitioned Jeff. Davis to put a stop to it.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.
Special to Chicago Tribune.—Wilkes' Spirit of the Times for next Saturday contains Gen. Hooker's report of the battle of Williamsburg, there published for the first time. The report is a most thrilling and complete account of the battle, and adds: "History will not be believed when it is told that the noble officers and men of my division were permitted to carry on this unequal struggle from morning until night, unaided, in the presence of more than 30,000 troops, with arms in their hands. Nevertheless it is true."

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 2.
The Journal is informed of a sharp skirmish last night with Gen. Sill's advance, 2,000 rebel cavalry, at the mouth of the Kentucky river, on the Kentucky side. The rebels were repulsed, and they returned. We then brought our artillery against them, when they again fled. We captured in an old house in that vicinity, 40,000 rounds of ammunition.
Heavy musketry firing was heard on the Shelbyville road, sixteen miles distant, at 9 o'clock this morning. The result is unknown.

The Journal also says a skirmish took place this morning, five miles distant, on the Bardonia road. The rebels were repulsed. Our loss is twenty-five in killed and wounded.
Gen. G. W. Morgan, with his whole force from Cumberland Gap, has reached the Ohio river opposite Portsmouth, at the mouth of the Scioto river.

Cannopading has been heard to-day near Mount Washington, in the vicinity of Salt river.
The rebels evacuated Shelbyville last night, first compelling storekeepers to receive confederate scrip in payment for what they wanted. At Paris, Ky., all the stores, except a few, were sent their goods away.
The rebels, except a few, sent the two a supply of blankets, paying in confederate scrip. The blankets giving out, they insisted on cutting up the storekeepers' carpets for blankets. These stores storekeepers declined receiving confederate scrip for the carpets, when they were arrested and put in jail for discrediting confederate money.

We learn that Kirby Smith has been playing the same game upon several secession storekeepers at Lexington.

To-Day's Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.
The following is the address to the President of the United States, adopted at a meeting of governors of the loyal states, to take measures for the more active support of the government, held at Altoona, Pennsylvania, Sept. 24, 1862:
"After nearly one year and a half spent in a contest with an armed and gigantic rebellion against the national government of the United States, the duty and purpose of the people of the loyal states continue, and must always remain, as they were at its origin, namely, to restore and perpetuate the life of this government, and to secure the life of the nation, no matter what consequences are involved in our fidelity. Nevertheless, this work of restoring the republic, preserving the institutions of democratic liberty, and justifying the hopes and toils of our fathers, shall not fail to be performed, and we pledge, without hesitation, to the President of the United States, the most loyal and cordial support hereafter, as heretofore, in the exercise of the functions of his great office. 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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 25th, 1862.

Destination	Arrive	Close	Depart
Chicago, through	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Chicago, through	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Madison, through	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Madison, through	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Madison, through	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Madison, through	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Madison, through	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Madison, through	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Madison, through	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Madison, through	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

A Meeting for the Union!

Hon. M. H. CARPENTER

will speak on the

PRESIDENT'S

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMTION!

AT LAPPIN'S HALL!

On Friday Evening.

ALL ARE INVITED TO COME

and hear this truly eloquent orator upon

this vital and most important question.

Arrangements will be made for the pres-

ence of ladies.

Meeting of Citizens.

At the meeting called to make arrange-

ments to receive the body of Lieut. Edward

O. Wright and preparations for attendance

at his funeral, JOHN R. BENNETT was chosen

chairman, and Wm. L. MITCHELL, secretary.

Mr. Sloan moved that a committee of ten

be appointed to receive the body, and make

all necessary preparations.

The following committee was appointed

for this purpose: Chas. E. Mitchell, George

Williams, L. Cochran, Henry Williams,

Andrew Palmer, Jr., J. Ford, John Huston,

Morris Smith, Wm. Snaver, A. Bert J. Ras-

sell, Frederick Jenkins.

Mr. C. G. Williams moved that a com-

mittee of three be appointed to report res-

olutions. Messrs. C. G. Williams, J. B.

Cassaday and A. A. Jackson were ap-

pointed such committee.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sub-

ject to a call of the chairman.

J. R. BENNETT, Chairman.

W. L. MITCHELL, Secretary.

Death of James Armstrong.

Our citizens were startled last evening

by the telegraphic announcement of the

death of James Armstrong at Leavenworth

yesterday afternoon. Mr. Armstrong left

this city for Leavenworth last week Thurs-

day night, after spending several weeks

here as a recruiting officer for the 3d cav-

alry regiment, with which he was connect-

ed as battalion quartermaster. Previous

to his connection with the military service,

Mr. A. had been before the public in vari-

ous capacities, and was widely known

throughout the state. We understand that

his body will be brought to this city for in-

terment. He leaves a family, for whom

the sympathies of many friends will be

deeply excited.

Meeting of the Fire Department.

The members of the several companies

composing the fire department of the city

of Janesville will meet at the Common

Council Rooms at 7 o'clock,

to make suitable arrangements for attend-

ing the funeral of the late Lieut. James

Armstrong.

JAMES HEMMING,

Chief Eng. Fire Dept.

PEACHES, PEACHES.—Skelly, Inman &

Co. have a large quantity of this delicious

fruit, which they offer very cheap. They

are nice for preserving. Now is the time

to get your supply, at Skelly's grocery store,

West Milwaukee street. They are in good

condition, in half bushel boxes, and sold

for 75 cents.

OAK HILL CEMETERY.—The following is

the record of interments at Oak Hill Cem-

etery for the month of September, 1862.

DATE	NAME	RESIDENCE	AGE	M.	F.
1st	John Stevenson	Janesville	62	14	P
2d	Infant of O. Hatherly	"	1	4	P
3d	John A. Wood	"	1	4	P
4th	Mrs. L. M. Rowley	La Prairie	22	1	P
5th	Henry School	"	1	4	P
6th	John A. Angell	"	1	4	P
7th	Mrs. Mary Field	"	67	1	P
8th	Corie Barker	"	1	4	P
9th	John A. Lator	"	1	4	P
10th	John Andrews	"	35	1	P

New Music.—At J. L. Darling's, oppo-

site the Central Bank, can be found Old

Times, The Death of Minnehaha, Here's

Your Mule, I Am Looking for Him Home,

Our Comrade has Fallen.

MAT. H. CARPENTER, Esq., who is an-

nounced to address the people of this city

this evening at Lappin's Hall, has arrived

PREPARE FOR WINTER.

Clothing for the Million

AT THE

Young America Wholesale and Retail

CLOTHING HOUSE.

I AM now prepared, with a full and complete stock,

to offer

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

to buyers of Clothing, to purchase from the

Largest Stock and Best Styles

ever offered in Janesville.

Splendid Business Suits,

Elegant Black Suits,

Every Grade of Overcoats,

from common to the best English Beavers.

Fancy Cashmere Pants,

all grades.

Velvet, Cassimere, Silk & Satin Vests,

in endless variety. Every grade of

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

comprising White Shirts, Weylin French, Flannel and

Cashmere Shirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Ties,

Collars, Shawls, &c., &c.

I have also on hand the largest and best stock of

Hats and Caps

which I will sell at the

Lowest Market Rates.

A large portion of my stock was bought early in the

season at low prices, and I will divide this advantage

with my customers. I can assure satisfaction to those

who will give me a call.

CALL AND SEE BEFORE BUYING.

The Largest Stock of Clothing

at the

YOUNG AMERICA CLOTHING HOUSE,

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

On hand a well selected stock of

Army Cloths

at Young America Clothing House. I have on hand a

large and well selected stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

which I will make to order, and my accomplished cut-

ter

Mr. George Penton,

a gentleman of long experience and excellent taste,

cannot fail to please every one, both in

STYLE AND FIT.

I warrant every garment gotten up at my establish-

ment to give

ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

YOUNG AMERICA CLOTHING HOUSE.

BRAND & HORNICK,

CABINET MAKERS,

UPHOLSTERS,

and

UNDERTAKERS.

HAVING leased the shop formerly occupied by R.

Brand & Co., we are prepared to manufacture and

order all kinds of furniture. Having had fourteen

years' experience in the business, we feel confident to

warrant our entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with

their orders.

UPHOLSTERING,

CURTAIN HANGING,

CARPET MAKING,

done in the most approved manner, on the shortest no-

tice.

COFFINS!

of all kinds kept constantly on hand. We will be ready

at all hours to attend to calls in the city and country.

Persons in need of anything in this line will do well to

give us a call, as we will give them our personal atten-

tion.

Repairing Done on Short Notice!

Shop on Main street, four doors north of New-

white city grocery, Janesville, Wis.

R. BRAND,

T. H. HORNICK.

Janesville, July 2d, 1862.

RECEIVED this day, by Express, at McKee & Bro's,

a large lot of

Plain & Double Faced Black Silks,

Black Silk Shawls,

BLACK SILK CAPES & LACE SHAWLS.

Also,

BROWN AND BLAY LINES,

for dress and, &c. The above goods have been all

received at auction by Edward McKee of this firm

who is at present in New York city.

Received daily by Express.

Red, White and Blue Ribbon,

Just received.

McKee & Bro.

TURNER & SIDWAY,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Saddles, Horse Collars,

Bridles, Whips,

Horse Blankets, &c.

AND DEALERS IN

USEFUL GOODS!

Great Closing Out Sale

SUMMER GOODS!

AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE

DOLLAR ON WHAT

THEY ARE WORTH,

AT THE

NEW YORK

CASH STORE.

For Thirty Days Only!

We shall sell for the next

THIRTY DAYS

our entire stock of

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

At least fifty per cent less

than they are worth, or

could be imported for at

the present time.

Our entire stock of

Pacific Lawns, at 10c per yard.

Our stock of

French Organdies, at

25 cents per yard.

Our entire stock of

CHALLIES

at 15 cents.

Our entire stock of

BAREGE

at 8 cents.

Our entire stock of plain and plaid

MOZAMBIQUES

that we have been selling at 25 and 40, we shall now

close out the entire party at 25c per yard.

500 dozen real LINEN

HANDKERCHIEFS

6 for 25 cents.

Domestic Goods.

Our entire stock of Do-

mestic Goods were pur-

chased nearly a year

since, and we shall con-

tinue to keep our prices

at least 25 per cent less

than the manufacturers'

price; and we are happy

to say, we have Brown

and Bleached Sheetings,

Stripes, Ticks, Checks,

&c., to last some time yet

Prints, Prints, Prints.

We shall continue for the

next twenty days to sell our entire

stock of Allen's, Sprague's

Cocheco and Merriam Prints at 12

cents per yard. The man-

ufacturers' price of these goods at

the present time is 15 and

16 cents.

Carpets and Floor Cloths.

Our entire stock of these goods

is very complete. If persons

wanting anything in this line,

will give us a call, we will save

them 25 per cent. We are

still selling a real Brussels

(carpet at 75 cents per yard.)

SMITH & BOSTWICK.

New York Cash Store, Janesville, Aug. 6.

at 16 cents.

at 16 cents.

at 16 cents.

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at 16 cents.

at 16 cents.

at 16 cents.

HAIR BRUSHES.

English, French and American.

TOOTH BRUSHES,

English, French and American.

NAIL BRUSHES.

Table with multiple columns listing land parcels, owners, and sale details. Includes sections for 'SALE OF FORFEITED STATE LANDS' and 'UNITED STATES MAIL'.

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